IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace lines 5-20 on page 1 with the following amended paragraph.

In the course of years several methods have been developed for solvent-free application of polyurethanes in the preparation of coatings, films and the like. An overview of these methods is presented in WO-123451 and US 6544592. In this patent application an invention is described which caused a breakthrough in the development of high solid systems. This invention describes a process for the preparation of coatings in which a mixture of a polyisocyanate-, polyepoxide-, polyanhydride-, or polyketone-functional compound and a compound containing a reactive hydrogen, which mixture is not reactive at room temperature, is applied onto a substrate, whereafter the mixture reacts at elevated temperatures from ~~30~~ 50-300°C. The compound containing a reactive hydrogen is a solid, which may be present in the mixture as a fine powder or as a dispersion in a medium.

Please replace lines 18-38 on page 2 and lines 1-2 on page 3 with the following amended paragraph.

According to the present invention there is provided a process for the preparation of a coating, coated substrate, adhesive, film, sheet and the like, in which process a coating mixture which comprises a reactive system of, a polyisocyanate-functional, polyketone- functional, polyepoxide-functional, polyanhydride- functional and/or polycyclic carbonate-functional compound or polymer and, a dispersion or fine powder of a compound containing a reactive hydrogen, which mixture is not or low-reactive at room temperature, is applied onto a substrate at ambient temperature, resulting in a substrate coated with the coating mixture, followed by reacting the compounds mentioned above by elevating the temperature, characterized, in that the reaction temperature which is 50 to 300 °C which is maintained for 1 to 20 min without selected additives is adjusted to a temperature which is 3-50 °C lower in the same reaction time ~~and consequently the reaction rate can be adjusted as desired~~ by the addition of an additive to the coating mixture, or to one of the reactants of the coating mixture prior to the mixing with the

other component~~, and in which optionally another reactive system is present and both systems are essentially reacted as a sequential two-step reaction while between these reaction steps the coating is remoulded. Such a remoulding may be the application of a grain or a fold~~.

Please replace lines 14-17 on page 3 with the following amended paragraph

Usually the additive is water, acid, base, a metal catalyst, a solvent, ~~a polyisocyanate-functional compound, a polyketone-functional compound, a melamine~~ and/or a surfactant.

Please remove paragraphs beginning on line 38 one page 3 that starts with "Surprisingly it appeared" and ending on line 22 on page 7 with the word "complete".

Please replace lines 23-33 on page 7 with the following amended paragraph.

The use of polyhydrazides, polysemicarbazides and carbodihydrazide is advantageous for several reasons~~, both in the protected form as well as in the pure form~~. In the first place, in the reaction with polyisocyanates very strong, resistant and non-yellowing films are obtained. Unlike aliphatic or aromatic polyamines these compounds do not have a penetrating smell and they are not corrosive. An important advantage, particularly with respect to aromatic polyamines, is that the polyhydrazides, polysemicarbazides or carbodihydrazide are not mutagenic and/or carcinogenic.

Please remove paragraphs beginning on line 34 on page 7 beginning with the word "According to the process" and ending on line 17 of page 9 with the word "additives".

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 37 of page 9 and ending at line 30 of page 10 with the following paragraph:

The following abbreviations and commercial names will be used in the examples:

HDI	:	1,6-hexanediisocyanate
TDI	:	2, 4-toluenediisocyanate or 2, 6- toluenediisocyanate or mixtures of these isomers

IPDI	:	3-isocyanatomethyl-3, 5, 5-trimethyl- cyclohexylisocyanate
Des W	:	4, 4'-diisocyanatocyclohexylmethane
N-3300	:	Desmodur® N-3300; a ~~trisocyanurate~~ polyisocyanate based on HDI from Bayer®
ADH	:	adipic dihydrazide
CDH	:	carbodihydrazide
Triton™ X-100	:	non-ionic emulsifier obtainable from Union Carbide®
Marlipal® O 13/120	:	non-ionic emulsifier obtainable from Condea®
Aerosol® OT 100	:	anionic emulsifier obtainable from Cytec™
Synperonic®	:	Synperonic® PE-L62/LF; a block polymer of ethylene- and propyleneglycol obtainable from PUK™
Bisoflex® TOT	:	a polyester obtainable from Laporte™
PEC-205	:	a polyketonediol obtainable from Neoresins®
NMP	:	N-methylpyrolidinone
MEK	:	methylethylketone (butanone)
EtOAc	:	ethyl acetate
DMM	:	dimethyl ether of dipropyleneglycol
EAP	:	ethyl-acid phosphate
DABCO	:	diaminobicyclo-octanoate
DBTL	:	dibutyltin laureate
SA	:	stoichiometric amount